John Q. Adams

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.] SALISBURY, N. C....TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1825. [NO. 247.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

[Concluded from last week's Carolinian.]

Thus, Mr. President, I think it is fairly demonstrated that the trade in question is worthy of the national protection. The next inquiry is—*Will the government protect it?* I answer that the claim for protection rests on the same principle which carries protection to the commerce of the Union upon every sea, in the most remote countries, and upon distant isles. Our maritime commerce requires ships, treaties, ambassadors, consuls, and successive wars, to protect it. The inland trade to Mexico, requires *a right of way*, to be purchased from the Indians, and two or three commercial agents to be stationed in the internal provinces. At this very moment we are enacting, with the greatest unanimity, measures of a war character against the pirates of Cuba; and for what? To protect the lives and merchandise of our citizens, in passing through the Gulf of Mexico. And will you not protect the same citizens in going to Mexico by land as well as by water? Will you not protect them against Indians as well as against pirates? Will you lavish your sympathy upon a citizen hung by a pirate, and deny your compassion to a citizen shot and butchered by an Indian? The story of piratical murders has has been told to you in language which harrows up the soul; now listen to a plain statement of robberies and murders committed upon our citizens on their way to Mexico.

"Mr. Choteau was attacked upon an island in the Arkansas river, by 300 Pawnees. They were repulsed with the loss of thirty killed and wounded, and declared to be the most bloody affair in which they had ever been engaged. This was their first acquaintance with American arms. In 1822, Mr. Maxwell was killed, and another American wounded, by the Camanches, near the mountains. In 1823, the Pawnees killed a Spaniard, on the Arkansas, in the service of William Anderson, and forcibly took from him thirteen mules. The company which went out last summer had upwards of forty horses and mules stolen, about fifteen miles south of the Arkansas, by the Camanches, who lost one man in the affair. The same company, thirty-two in number, encountered, on their return, a war party of eighty Pawnees. The war whoop was raised, and both parties drew up for action; but the enemy agreed to a compromise when they found that they could not move a rod without losing the lives of their warriors. In the winter of 1822—'23, Mr. John McNight, of St. Louis, was killed by the Camanches, at some distance south of the Arkansas."

The use of an unmolested passage between Mexico and the United States, is as necessary in a political, as in a commercial point of view. They are neighboring powers, inhabitants of the same continent, their territories contiguous, and their settlements approximating to each other. They are the two chief powers of the New World, and stand at the head of that *cordon* of Republics, which, stretching from pole to pole, across the two Americas, are destined to make the last stand in defence of human liberty. They have the legitimates of Europe in front, and the Autocrat of all the Russias in the rear. They are Republicans, and republics have become "the adhorred thing," the existence of which is not to be tolerated in the land. The time was, Mr. President, when the kingdom and the republic could exist together; when the Swiss, the Dutch and the Venetian republics, were the friends and allies of Kings and Emperors. But that day has gone by. The time has come when the monarch and the republican can no longer breathe the same atmosphere. A speck of republicanism above the political horizon, now throws all Europe into commotion. Telegraphs play, couriers fly, armies move, the Cossacks of the Don and of the Ukraine couch their lances, kings and emperors vault into their saddles; a million of bayonets turn their remorseless points against the portentous sign! We Americans, (I use the word in the broadest sense) we Americans, see and hear all this, yet we remain strangers to each other, form no associations, and our communications are as tardy and as difficult as they are between the inhabitants of Africa and Asia. Even with Mexico, our nearest neighbor, we have no communication, except by a sea voyage, through a boisterous gulf, infested with Pirates. The bill before you is intended to correct a part of this evil; it will make "straight the way" between the United States and Mexico; it will open an easy channel of communication between them, not for merchandise only, but for thoughts and ideas; for books and for newspapers, and for every description of travellers. It will bring together the two nations whose power and whose positions, make them responsible to the world for the preservation of the republican system. And shall a measure of such moment be defeated by a parcel of miserable barbarians, Arabs of the desert, incapable of appreciating our policy, and placing a higher value upon the gun of a murdered hunter, than upon the preservation of all the republics in the world!

To the Indians themselves the opening of a road through their country is an object of vital importance. It is connected with the preservation and improvement of their race. For two hundred years the problem of Indian civilization has been successively presented to each generation of the Americans, and solved by each in the same way. Schools have been set up, colleges founded, and missions established; a wonderful success has attended the commencement of every undertaking; and, after some time, the schools, the colleges, the missions, and the Indians, have all disappeared together. In the south alone have we seen an exception. There the nations have preserved themselves, and have made a cheering progress in the arts of civilization. Their advance is the work of twenty years. It dates its commencement from the opening of roads through their country. Roads induced separate families to settle at the crossing of rivers, to establish themselves at the best springs and tracts of land, and to begin to sell grain and provisions to the travellers, whom a few years before they would kill and plunder. This imparted the idea of exclusive property in the soil, and created an attachment for a fixed residence. Gradually, fields were opened, houses built, orchards planted, flocks and herds acquired, and slaves bought. The acquisition of these comforts, relieving the body from the torturing wants of cold and hunger, placed the mind in a condition to pursue its improvement.—This, Mr. President, is the true secret of the happy advance which the southern tribes have made in acquiring the arts of civilization; this has fitted them for the reception of schools and missions, and doubtless the same cause will produce the same effects among the tribes beyond, which it has produced among the tribes on this side of the Mississippi.

The right of way is indispensible, and the committee have began with directing a bill to be reported for that purpose. Happily, there are no constitutional objections to it. State rights are in no danger! The road which is contemplated will trespass upon the soil, or infringe upon the jurisdiction of no state whatsoever. It runs a course and a distance to avoid all that; for it begins upon the outside state, and runs directly off towards the setting sun. The Congress and the Indians are alone to be consulted, and the statute book is all of precedents. Protesting against the necessity of producing precedents for an act, in itself pregnant with propriety, I will yet name a few in order to illustrate the policy of the government, and shew its readiness to make roads through Indian countries to facilitate the intercourse of its citizens.

1. A road from Nashville to Natchez, through the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, by an act of Congress of 1806—appropriation, $6000.

2. A road through the Creek nation from Athens in Georgia, to the 31st degree of north latitude, in the direction to New-Orleans—act of 1806—appropriation, $6,400.

3. A road from the Mississippi to the Ohio, through the north west territory—act of 1806—appropriation, $6000.

4. Three roads through the Cherokee nation, to open an intercourse between Georgia, Tennessee, and the lower Mississippi, by treaty of 1805.

5. A road from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia—act of 1816—appropriation, 8000.

6. Repairing the road between Nashville to Natchez, within the Indian nations—act of 1816—$7,920 appropriated.

7, 8, and 9. By act of 1824, that is to say, at the last session of the present Congress, and by the same members to whom I now speak, and sitting in the same chairs in which they now sit, three roads were authorised to be made. One from the Chickasaw Bluffs, on the Mississippi, to Little Rock, in the territory of Arkansas—$15,000 appropriated. One from Pensacola to St. Augustine—appropriation, $20,000. One from the state of Ohio to Detroit—appropriation, 20,000.

These instances are enough, in all conscience, to shew the readiness of the Government to open roads through Missouri to Mexico, a perverse circumstance intervenes; we are met in the way by the boundary line of the United States, and a road upon foreign territory is a novel subject of legislation in the American Congress. Mr. President, I have always been opposed to this boundary of 1819. I was opposed to it as a line inconvenient in itself, not adapted to the localities of the country, uncovering the flank of Louisiana, dismembering the valley of the Mississippi, cutting off a province to which our title was admitted, placing a foreign people upon the heads of our rivers, and giving them a right (under the law of nations) to navigate those rivers through the heart of Louisiana. For these reasons, and two more which I have not enumerated, I had always been opposed to the boundary line of 1819; and I liked it still less when I found it a stumbling block in my road to Mexico, and a protecting barrier to the cruel Camanches who kill and rob our citizens. It is true, I could see no reason for not continuing the road with the consent of the Mexican Government, through the unoccupied territory of that power; but the novelty of the thing was appalling; and gentlemen might call for a precedent, although they should find it impossible to start an argument against it. Well, Sir, I have a precedent; one which is strictly analogous, directly in point, up to the exigency of the occasion; one which needs not the bed of Procrustes to fit to the case for which it is wanted. I speak of a road from Georgia to New Orleans, in the year 1807, under the administration of President Jefferson.

In the year 1806, the President had been authorized to open a road from the frontier of Georgia to the 31st degree of north latitude, in the direction of New Orleans. In the year 1807, he was authorized to continue the same road from the 31st degree to the city of New Orleans, under such regulations as might be agreed upon with the Government of Spain. The first part of this road lay through the territories of the Creek Indians; the second, through the dominions of the King of Spain. It is the prototype of the road from Missouri to Mexico. The two sections of the bill which we have before us, are nothing but transcripts, with a change of names, from the two acts of 1806—'7. Here are the acts:

ACT OF 1806.

"*Sec.* 7. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause a road to be opened from the frontier of Georgia, on the route from Athens to New Orleans, till the same intersects the thirty-first degree of north latitude: *Provided*, he shall not expend more than $6400 in opening the same."

ACT OF 1807.

"*Sec.* 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause a road to be opened from the thirty-first degree of north latitude to New Orleans, on the route from Athens to New-Orleans, under such regulations as may be agreed upon, for that purpose, between the Executive of the United States and the Spanish Government; and he is hereby authorized to expend, in opening the same, any part of the money heretofore appropriated for opening a road on the said route from the frontier of Georgia to the thirty-first degree of north latitude, which remains unexpended."

For a knowledge of this precedent, I am indebted to a conversation with Mr. Jefferson himself. In a late excursion to Virginia, I availed myself of a broken day to call and pay my respects to that patriarchal statesman. The individual must manage badly, Mr. President, who can find himself in the presence of that great man, and retire from it without bringing off some fact, or some maxim, of eminent utility to the human race. I trust that I did not so manage. I trust that, in bringing off a fact which led to the discovery of the precedent, which is to remove the only serious objection to the road in question, I have done a service, if not to the human family, at least to the citizens of the two greatest Republics in the world. It was on the evening of Christmas day that I called upon Mr. Jefferson. The conversation, among other things, turned upon roads. He spoke of one from Georgia to New Orleans, made during the last term of his own administration. He said there was a manuscript map of it in the Library of Congress, (formerly his own,) bound up in a certain volume of maps, which he described to me. On my return to Washington, I searched the statute book, and I found the acts which authorized the road to be made; they are the same which I have just read to the Senate. I searched the Congress Library, and I found the volume of maps which he had described; and here it is, (presenting a huge folio,) and there is the map of the road from Georgia to New Orleans, more than two hundred miles of which, marked in blue ink, is traced through the dominions of the King of Spain!

With this triumphant precedent, I leave the fate of the bill to the wisdom, and to the justice of the Senate.

United States' Congress.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.—The committee on the part of the Senate, appointed to join such committee as might be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected, of their election, report, in part, the agreement of the joint committee to the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the two Houses shall assemble in the Chamber of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 9th day of February, 1825, at 12 o'clock; that one person be appointed Teller on the part of the Senate, and two persons be appointed Tellers on the part of the House, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce to the two Houses, assembled as aforesaid, the state of the vote; and the person or persons elected, if it shall appear that a choice hath been made agreeably to the constitution of the United States, which annunciation shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the person or persons elected, and, together with a list of the votes, shall be entered on the Journals of the two Houses."

After some discussion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

Feb. 9.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock. The Legislative business on the orders of the day was laid over; and,

At twelve o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives, agreeably to joint resolution, for the purpose of opening and counting the Electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

At half past 2 o'clock the Senate returned to its Chamber, and then

Adjourned.

Feb. 10.—The four bills yesterday sent from the House of Representatives, for concurrence, were severally read the first time.

The Senate proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill to amend the Judicial System of the United States, and to provide for three additional Circuit Courts.

Amendments were offered to the bill and a debate of considerable length took place, in which the principles of the bill were generally discussed.

On motion,

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Feb. 11.—Mr. Smith, from the committee on Finance, submitted the following joint resolution, which was twice read:

"*Resolved, &c.* That the Commissioner of Public Buildings be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to take an inventory of the *furniture* of the President's House, at such time as may be convenient to the President."

Mr. Dickerson presented a petition from Thomas Cooper, of South Carolina, (formerly of Pennsylvania) praying that a fine imposed upon and paid by him, for an alleged libel against John Adams, then President of the United States, under the act of Congress commonly called the "*Sedition Law*," may be refunded.

The petition was ordered to be referred to a select committee, and be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 8.—Mr. Taylor, from the Joint Committee appointed to consider the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, made a report, in part; which was read.

[The report is the same as that stated above in the Senate Proceedings.]

The House agreed to the resolutions reported, and Mr. P. P. Barbour and Mr. Taylor, were appointed Tellers, according thereto.

On motion, the House went into committee of the whole, on the bill making additional appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1825—the bill for the erection of Fortifications—and for the purchase of books for the Library of Congress.

After considerable discussion, those bills were severally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A bill from the Senate for the suppression of Piracy in the West Indies, was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Feb. 9.—Mr. Bartlett, of N. H. offered the following:

Resolved, That it is expedient to furnish merchant vessels in the West India trade with armament, and to provide for the employment of officers and marines on board the same, for the destruction or capture of pirates.

On motion, the resolution was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. P. P. Barbour, from the select committee on that subject, made a report on the subject of the Speaker's appeal on the charges preferred against him by Mr. Kremer: the report concludes with the following sentence:

"They are aware that it is competent to the House to invest them with power to send for persons and papers, and by that means, to enable them to make any investigation which might be thought necessary; and if they knew any reason for such investigation, they would have asked to be clothed with the proper power; but not having, themselves, any such knowledge, they have felt it to be their duty only to lay before the House the communication which they have received.

Mr. Kremer, in replying to the note from the committee, used the following language:

I have determined, under a deep sense of duty to myself and my constituents, not to submit to a procedure fraught with such dangerous consequences. I therefore protest most solemnly against the assumption of any jurisdiction, either by the Committee or the House of Representatives, that shall jeopardize my right to communicate freely to my constituents whatever I may believe necessary for the public good. It is not my intention, in the slightest degree, to impeach the character of either the Committee or the House, for which I have the greatest respect, and the authority of which, within its constitutional sphere, I regard it my pride and my duty to sustain.

The Committee will observe, that the honorable Speaker, in his card, had chosen to make this matter a *personal* question with the then unknown writer of the letter. After due reflection, I determined not at all hazards not to conceal the fact of being the author of the letter, and did not expect, by this disclosure, to enable

the honorable Speaker to place me under the jurisdiction of the House. His appeal was sudden and unexpected, and, if any admission was made, without due regard to all the circumstances and principles of the case, it could be no matter of surprise. In declining the jurisdiction of the Committee and the House, I feel the authority of another tribunal, before which I shall cheerfully appear, and bring forward, forthwith, these facts and circumstances, which in my opinion, fully authorizes the statements contained in my letter. These I shall spread before my constituents, to whom I am amenable for all my conduct while I am honored with a seat in this House, and I shall never hesitate, when the correctness of my conduct is brought in question, to attempt my vindication before them; and, while sustained by them, and the conviction of my own conscience, I shall never be deterred from the performance of my duty here or elsewhere.

The report of the committee, the letter of Mr. Kremer, &c. were ordered to lie on the table—where they will probable remain till doomsday.

Feb. 10.—On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the re-location of military land warrants, in all cases where it is clearly ascertained that the lands granted by such warrants are unfit for cultivation.

Feb. 11.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Department of State, enclosing the correspondence between the Government of the United States and the Netherlands, in relation to discriminating duties imposed on the vessels of the United States and their cargoes in the ports of the Netherlands; which was laid on the table.

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ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The following proceedings took place in the House of Representatives, the 9th inst, on the election of President of the United States:

On motion of Mr. Taylor, it was

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, that this House is now ready to receive them in pursuance of the resolution of the two Houses, of yesterday, to the end that the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, may open the certificates of the votes of the electors of the several states in the choice of a President and Vice President of the United States, and that the same may be counted; and that the Clerk do go with said message.

At twelve o'clock, precisely, the Members of the Senate entered the Hall, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, and having the President of the Senate at their head, who was invited to a seat on the right hand of the Speaker of the House.

Seats were then assigned the Senators, who took their seats together, in front of the Speaker's Chair, and toward the right hand of the entrance.

The President of the Senate, (Mr. Gaillard) then rose, and stated that the certificates, forwarded by the Electors from each State, would be delivered to the Tellers.

Mr. Tazewell, of the Senate, and Messrs. John W. Taylor and Philip P. Barbour, on the part of the House, took their places, as Tellers, at the Clerk's table. The President of the Senate then opened two packets, one received by messenger, and the other by mail, containing the certificates of the votes of the State of New Hampshire. One of these was then read by Mr. Tazewell, while the other was compared with it by Messrs. Taylor and Barbour. The whole having been read, and the votes of New Hampshire declared, they were set down by the Clerks of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, seated at different tables. Thus the certificates of all the States were gone through with.

The Tellers then left the Clerk's table, and presenting themselves in front of the Speaker, Mr. Tazewell delivered their report of the votes given; which was then handed to the President of the Senate, who again read it to the two Houses.

Maine, 9 for John Q. Adams as President, and 9 for John C. Calhoun as Vice President; New Hampshire, 8 for Adams as President, 7 for Calhoun and 1 for Andrew Jackson as Vice President; Massachusetts, 15 for Adams as President, and 15 for Calhoun as Vice President; Rhode Island, 4 for Adams as President, 3 for Calhoun as V. P.; Connecticut, 8 for Adams as Pres and 8 for Jackson as V. P.; Vermont, 7 for Adams as Pres. and 7 for Calhoun as V. P.; New York, 26 for Adams, 5 for Wm. H. Crawford, 4 for Henry Clay, and 1 for Jackson, as Pres. and 29 for Calhoun and 7 for Nathan Sandford, as V. Pres.; New Jersey, 8 for Jackson as Pres. and 8 for Calhoun as V. P.; Pennsylvania, 28 for Jackson as Pres. and 28 for Calhoun as V. Pres.; Delaware, 2 for Crawford and 1 for Adams as Pres. and 2 for Henry Clay and 1 for Calhoun as V. P.; Maryland, 7 for Jackson, 3 for Adams, and 1 for Crawford, as Pres. and 10 for Calhoun and 1 for Jackson as V. P.; Virginia, 24 for Crawford as Pres. and 24 for Nathaniel Macon as V. P.; North-Carolina, 15 for Jackson as Pres. and 15 for Calhoun as V. Pres.; South Carolina, 11 for Jackson as Pres. and 11 for Calhoun as V. P.; Georgia, 9 for Crawford as Pres. and 9 for Martin Van Buren as V. P.; Kentucky, 14 for Clay as Pres. and 7 for Calhoun and 7 for Sanford as V. P.; Tennessee, 11 for Jackson as Pres. and 11 for Calhoun as V. P.; Ohio, 16 for Clay as Pres. and 16 for Sanford as V. Pres.; Louisiana, 3 for Jackson and 2 for Adams as Pres and 5 for Calhoun as V. P; Mississippi, 3 for Jackson as Pres. and 3 for Calhoun as V. P.; Indiana, 5 for Jackson as Pres. and 5 for Calhoun as V. Pres.; Illinois, 2 for Jackson and 1 for Adams as Pres. and 3 for Calhoun as V. P.; Alabama, 5 for Jackson as Pres. and 5 for Calhoun as V. P.; and Missouri, 3 for Clay as Pres. and 3 for Jackson as Vice President.

The President of the Senate then rose, and declared that no person had received a majority of the votes given for President of the United States; that Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and William H. Crawford, were the three that had the highest number of votes, and that the remaining duties in the choice of a president now devolved on the House of Representatives. He further declared, that John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, having received 182 votes was duly elected Vice President of the United States, to serve for four years from the 4th day of March next.

The Members of the Senate retired.

The Speaker directed the roll of the House to be called by States, and the members of the respective delegations to take their seats in the order in which the States should be called, begining at the right hand of the Speaker.

The roll was called accordingly, when it appeared that every member of the House was present, with the exception of Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, who is known to be indisposed at his lodgings, in this city.

The delegations took their places accordingly, ballot boxes were distributed to each delegation, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Speaker, directed that the balloting should preceed.

The ballots having all been deposited in the boxes, the following Tellers were named by the respective delegations being one for each State in the Union:

Mr. Cushman,	Mr. Hooks,
Livermore,	Campbell,
Webster,	Forsyth,
Eddy,	Trimble.
Tomlinson,	Allen, of Tenn.
Buck,	Sloane,
Taylor,	Livingston,
Condict,	Rankin,
Ingham,	Jennings,
McLane,	Cook,
Kent,	Owen,
Randolph,	Scott.

Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, was appointed by those Tellers who sat at one table, and Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, by those at the other, to announce the result of the balloting. After the ballots were counted out, Mr. Webster rose, and said—

"*Mr. Speaker*: The Tellers of the votes at this table have proceeded to count the ballots contained in the box set before them. The result they find to be, that there are—

For John Q. Adams, of Mass. 13 votes.
For Andrew Jackson, of Tenn. 7 votes.
For Wm H. Crawford, of Geo. 4 votes."

Mr. Randolph, from the other table, made a statement corresponding with that of Mr Webster, in the facts, but varying in the phraseology, so as to say that Mr. Adams, Mr. Jackson, and Mr Crawford, had received *the votes of so many states*, instead of *so many votes*.

The Speaker then stated this result to the House, and announced that John Q Adams, having a majority of the votes of these United States, was duly elected President of the same, for four years, commencing with the 4th of March next.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York, a committee was ordered to be appointed, to notify the President of the United States and the President elect, of the result of the ballot.

And then the House adjourned.

[When the fact of Mr. Adams having 13 votes was announced by the Tellers, some clapping and exultation took place in the galleries, and some slight hissing followed. When the House suspended its proceedings, until the galleries were cleared.]

Public Buildings.—From the Report of the Committee on the expenditures on the Public Buildings in the year 1824, it appears, that during the year, the whole amount expended by the Commissioner on the Centre Building of the Capitol, was $96,020 93, viz:

For Superintendence and Labour,	$67,355 24
For Materials,	26,293 05
For Incidental Expenses,	2,342 64
Total,	$96,020 93

Other authorized expenditures of the Commissioner, on the President's House, the Capitol Square, Supreme Court Room, footways, and furnishing rooms in the Centre Building, amounted to 15,349 99; leaving a balance of $2,230 93.

The statements of the Commissioner exhibit in detail every description of expenditures, and the amount of each, and, as the Committee observe, "afford a plain and correct view" of his transactions during the year. *Nat. Jour.*

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of this state adjourned on Monday, the 14th ult. The following are such of the cases decided at this term, as appear most immediately interesting to this section of the state:

Amos Prator vs. Andrew Miller, from Rutherford. Referred to Clerk and Master of Rutherford to take an account.

Ransom Coquett vs. Absolom Bostock, from Rockingham. Death of complainant suggested. Leave granted Susana Coiquett, Administratrix, to revive and prosecute said suit.

Charles Bain vs. Thompson Hunt, from Mecklenburg, Curia advisar vault.

James L. Terrell and Major R. Alexander app'ts, vs. John Logan, from Rutherford. Petition dismissed with costs.

Robert Worke, app't vs. Joseph Byers, from Cabarrus. Judgment for defendant. There are seven other causes between the same parties, wherein the same Judgment was pronounced by the Court.

Exro Beckerdite vs. William Arnold, app't, from Randoph. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

County Court of Randolph vs. Henry Johnson, app't Judgment reversed as to taxation of Attorney's fee.

John Langley vs. Joseph Lane, app't, from Randolph. Demurer sustained, and judgment for Plaintiff.

Franklin Harris vs. Jacob Coltrain, app't, from Randolph. Judgment reversed, and judgment against petitioners for costs.

Philip Brittain, app't, vs. Michael Israel and others, from Buncombe. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment affirmed.

Governor, to the use of R. Cherry, vs. Frederick F. Alley and others, from Rutherford. Judgment affirmed.

Denon demise of Mary Franklin vs. James L. Terrill and A. Camp, from Rutherford. Rule for new trial discharged, and Judgment affirmed.

Denon demise of Rutherford's Heirs, appt. vs. Jacob Wolf, from Rutherford. Rule for new trial made absolute.

John Gilkey, appt. vs. Garland Dickerson, from Rutherford. Rule for new trial discharged, and Judgment affirmed.

McGowan and Collins vs. John Collins, from Halifax. Final decree. The Defendant to pay Complainant $1293 03, with interest from 23d April, 1822, till paid.

John and Charity Price vs. Whitney Joyner, from Martin. Rule for new trial of the issue discharged, and Decree affirmed.

Mary Chambers and Absey Simonton, appts. vs. Henry Chambers, from Iredell. Rule for new trial discharged, and Judgment affirmed.

William B. Welborn vs. William G. Younger, from Iredell. Rule for new trial made absolute.

Nancy Gordan vs. John Finley, appellant, from Wilkes. Judgment reversed, and rule for new trial made absolute.

Arthur Walken and Wife vs. Samuel Greenlee, from Wilkes. Judgment reversed, and rule for new trial made absolute.

David M'Ree's Heirs vs. Pheneas Alexander, appellant, from Mecklenburg. Judgment affirmed.

STATE CAUSES

State vs. Nixon Curry, from Iredell. Judgment of the Court before affirmed. Ordered that the Superior Court of Iredell proceed to pass sentence of death on the defendant according to law.

State vs. David Powers, appellant, from Lincoln. New trial granted to ascertain the facts of the case.

State vs. George W. Woodman, from Edgecombe. Judgment of the Court affirmed.

State vs. Samuel Smith, jr. from Rockingham. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State vs. Zachariah Chandler, from Buncombe. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

State vs. John W. H. Martin, from Northampton Appeal dismissed—being from a verdict of acquittal.

State vs. William Welch, appellant, from Rutherford. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and new trial granted.

State vs. Oliver Lewis, appellant, from Warren. Judgment of the Court below affirmed. Ordered that the Superior Court of Warren proceed to Judgment of death.

State, appellant, vs. Jonathan Langford, from Granville. Judgment of the Court before reversed, and judgment for the state.

State vs. John Perkins, appellant, from Surry. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State vs. Edward Williams, from Mecklenburg. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

An extract of a letter, to the Editor of the Columbian Observer, dated Washington, Feb. 5th, says "I am much pleased with Mr. *Calhoun the Vice President Elect*. He is an open, manly, and honorable gentleman; with fine talents and sound principles. Such a Vice President we have not had since the days of Mr. *Jefferson*. Mr. *Crawford's* health is much improved, though he still appears to have sustained a great shock of Constitution."

NOBLE SENTIMENT.

The following Reply has been communicated by Gen. JACKSON, to several gentleman who, as a committee, had invited him to partake of a public dinner. *Nat. Jour.*

GENTLEMEN: I have received your polite invitation in behalf of yourselves and a number of citizens "in this city, from different states in the Union," to partake of a public entertainment to morrow. For your politeness, pray accept my thanks. I cannot decline, and ought not; yet I cannot refrain from suggesting to you and my friends the propriety, perhaps necessity, of forbearing to confer upon me, at this moment, any such prominent mark of your regard. You cannot, I am persuaded, mistake my meaning: A decision of a matter, about which much public feeling and concern has been manifest, very lately has taken place. Any evidence of kindness and regard, such as you propose, might, by many, be viewed as conveying with it exception, murmuring, and feelings of complaint; which I sincerely hope belong not to any of my friends. I would, therefore, beg leave to suggest to you, that, on reflection, you may deem it proper to forbear any course to which, possibly, exception might be taken.

Please to accept my thanks, and tender them to the gentlemen respectively.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To Messrs. S. Swartwout, J. Conrad,
Wm. Robinson, J. O. Hanlon,
Committee.

10th Feb. 1825.

The Grecian Wreath of Victory.

We have been highly flattered by receiving from the "Grecian Ladies" of New-York, a small volume entitled "The Grecian Wreath of Victory." The volume is a collection of answers, made by various "learned Thebans," to the question propounded by the said ladies—"Of what materials was the Grecian wreath of Victory composed?" A "golden token" of the value of one hundred dollars, was to be awarded to him who should return the most satisfactory answer to this question, and the prize was carried off, we believe, by Professor Anthon, of Columbia College. The essays of this gentleman on the subject, are certainly superior both in matter an manner, to any other contained in the volume. In his first communication he respectfully hints to the Grecian ladies, that it would be as well for them to reconsider their idea of surmounting the *Grecian Cross*, which they had caused to be executed for the purpose of erecting it on the heights of Brooklyn, with a wreath of any kind: "It certainly will not be in unison," he remarks, "with strict classical taste, to add to the Cross (which only became a national emblem after Christianity was established among the Greeks) any emblem or decoration in use among the Pagan Greeks. I am very confident (he continues) that the Christian Greeks never appended such an ornament to the Cross, nor added a heathen decoration to the symbol of the Christian faith." But as the ladies had asked for information, and not advice, the Professor proceeded to the discussion of the momentous affair, and finally gave it as his opinion, that the wreath of victory, most commonly used by the ancient Greeks, was composed of the *Olive*, or *wild Olive*. In this opinion he is joined by De Witt Clinton, and by Professor Everett of Harvard University, neither of whom, however, was a competitor for the token." The latter, who speaks highly of the pieces published on the subject by Professor Anthon, very correctly, as we believe, adds that the *olive* and the *wild olive*, are the same plant; the difference in the designation arising from the circumstance of cultivation. "The almost superstitious value," says he, "which the Athenians attached to the olive, may have furnished a reason for sparing its branches, on their numerous festive and triumphal occasions, and for substituting those of the wild olive, as beautiful in appearance, and which might be used without the sacrifice of that fruit, which was at once the wealth and pride of the Athenians, the gift and the emblem of their tutelar goddess." *Nat. Jour.*

Dry Docks.—Towards the close of the last session of Congress, a resolution was adopted by the Senate, requiring the Secretary of the Navy, at an early period of the present session, to communicate his opinion relative to the expediency and expense of constructing, and the best locations for, a Dry Dock of sufficient capacity for repairing ships of the line.

Upon these several points the Secretary has made a full report. He recommends, as an "expedient, useful, economical, and necessary" measure, the construction of two Dry Docks; one to be located at *Charleston*, Mass. and the other at *Gosport*, Va. The probable expense of construction of both is estimated at about $700,000. *Nat. Jour.*

The ship of the line building at Philadelphia, is said to be on an improved plan, having her stern made round, and planked in a similar manner, to the bow, which adds greatly to the strength of the ship, and gives her a decided advantage in battle over ships with a squared stern. She will be rated at 120 guns, but it is supposed will amount 150.

The following is the vote of the N. Carolina delegation, on the election of President by the House of Representatives on the 9th ult.

Henry Conner, *Ja.*	Willie P. Mangum, C.
John Culpeper, *Ad.*	R. M. Saunders, C.
W. N. Edwards, *Cr.*	Richard D. Spaight, C.
Alfred M. Gatlin, *C.*	Robert B. Vance, *J.*
Thomas H. Hall, *C.*	Lewis Williams, C.
Charles Hooks, *C*	Geo. B. Outlaw, C.
John Long, *C.*	

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, in an article on the result of the Presidential Election, says, "The [illegible] Wednesday, the day on which the House of Representatives elected the President, happened to be one on which the President's mansion is open to his friends. As may well be supposed, an unusual crowd filled the spacious apartment. Mr. Adams, the President, was there, and so was General Jackson. Never was the usual courtesy of General Jackson more conspicuous, or more honorably to himself: There was a laudable magnanimity in the manner in which he saluted him on the event which had that day taken place."

By the census of the humane and criminal institutions of the city of New-York, it appears that there are in the Orphan Asylum, 91 boys and 59 girls—150; in the city Alms House 511 men, 480 women, 370 boys, 201 girls, white, and 80 blacks, maniacs 42—1684; City Hospital patients 142, lunatics 114—256; Bridewell 116; Penitentiary 338; State Prison 642, of whom 156 are blacks *Georgian.*

It is stated in the public prints, that Mr. Owen, of Lanark, (Scotland,) after purchasing the property of the Harmony Society, on the Wabash, is on his way to Washington, for the purpose of submitting his plans to Congress, and soliciting their aid in carrying them into extensive effect. *Nat. Jour.*

A sort of "confusion of tongues" prevail in the Legislature of Louisiana—Some of the Orators speak in French; some in English. The Clerk of the House seems to be the common Interpreter—We observe, that the other day after Mr. Grymes had addressed himself to the English speaking side of the House without interpretation; and while the Clerk was translating Mr. G's speech in French members were so little pleased either with the matter or form of the address, that they raised a loud opposition to it, and Mr. Grymes was induced to withdraw his proposition. This Babel of tongues, how strangely it is calculated to freeze the words upon the Orator's lips! He addresses, a small audience of Legislators, half of whom do not understand one word of his effusion. This variety of speech, however, is vanishing every day. The English is destined to swallow up the French language, at least in Louisiana. *Comp.*

New Post Offices in North Carolina, established the 1st of October, to the 31st December, 1824:

New Gilliad,	Moore County,
Boyle's Store,	Stokes do.
Pidgeon River,	Haywood do.
Kirksville,	Mecklenburg do.
Cross Canal,	Camden do.
Deers,	——— do.
Walnut Grove,	——— do.

Paying for a Kiss.—A man by the name of Wren was lately indicted in England for forcibly *kissing* a lady, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, and, at the expiration of that time, to find securities for keeping the peace one year. Two others, who were present and encouraged him in his impudence, were each sentenced to be imprisoned two months, and to pay a fine of one shilling.

A man named Twaddle was found guilty at Norristown (Pennsylvania) on two separate indictments for committing a rape. The first was on a married female upwards of *sixty* years of age, for which he was sentenced to 11 years imprisonment at hard labour. The second was on a girl *thirteen* years old; for which he was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment after the expiration of his first term of 11 years.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Feb. 7.

Cotton, S. Island, 28 to 40, stained do. 14 to 20; Maine and Santee, 25 to 28; short staple, 11 a 15½ cts.; Whiskey 25 a 26; Bacon, 7 cts.; Hams, 10; Lard, 9 a 10 cts.; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 20 a 23; Coffee Prime Green, 18 Inf. to good, 14 a 16.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 1½ a 2 per cent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1½ a 2 per cent. dis.

By Authority.

An Act confirming certain claims to lands in the western District of Louisiana.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all the claims to land embraced in the Report made by the Commissioners appointed for adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Western District of Louisiana, upon the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen, and recommended by them for confirmation, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed: Provided, that no person or persons shall be entitled, by any one claim, to a greater quantity than one league square, under this act.

Approved, Feb. 5th, 1825.

Salisbury, March 1, 1825.

We shall find room in our next, for the memorial of the citizens of Leaksville, Rockingham county, on the subject of the National Road from Washington City to New-Orleans.

LA FAYETTE BALL AND SUPPER.

The volunteer detachment of Cavalry from Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties, under command of Col. Thomas G. Polk, arrived in this town on Wednesday last, on their way to Raleigh, &c. to join the escort which will accompany Gen. La Fayette while on his passage through this state. The gentlemen of Salisbury, cherishing a grateful feeling for the patriotic service in which these citizen-soldiers have volunteered, determined to honor them with a military *Ball* and *Supper*. Capt. Giles, with a detachment from his company of Salisbury Light Infantry, marched out about a mile, met the troop, and escorted them into town. In the evening, pursuant to arrangements, Col. Polk and his troop were invited to a Ball and Supper, furnished by Maj. Yarbrough—which, for richness, variety, and tasteful arrangement, we scarcely ever saw surpassed, even in more favored sections of the Union.

On Thursday morning, the troop, having been joined by a few patriotic young gentlemen of Salisbury and Rowan county, took up the line of march for the east; carrying with them the cordial good wishes of the citizens of this place—and, we hope, of those of the whole state.

The equipments, the discipline, and the gentlemanly deportment of this troop of citizen-soldiers, were admired and applauded by all who had the pleasure of witnessing them.

After we had put the above in type, a friend furnished us with the following communication on the subject:

LA FAYETTE ESCORT.

On Wednesday last, Salisbury witnessed the most interesting military display that has been seen in this part of the country since the revolution.

It was the troop of cavalry, composed of *citizen soldiers*, chiefly from the counties of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, and a few from Rowan, who volunteered their services, under the command of Col. Thos. G. Polk, for the reception of "The nation's guest" into our state, and to escort him to Fayetteville.

The troop was met by Captain Giles' company of Infantry, and a party of gentlemen on horseback, a few miles from Salisbury, and escorted into town.

The day was delightful, and (it being the week of our county court) the concourse of people gathered in the streets, and at the doors and windows, was immense. As the troop passed down the Main-street, all seemed inspired with a generous glow of patriotism; one feeling pervaded the whole—a deep and heartfelt gratitude to the illustrious champion of Liberty, whose consistent devotion to her sacred cause in both hemispheres, calls forth the gratulations of every true American.

The troop was very handsomely equipped and accoutred; and after firing a salute, and performing a number of military evolutions, they alighted at Maj. Yarbrough's hotel, where a splendid ball and sumptuous supper were prepared for them by the citizens of this town, aided by some from the vicinity, and several from Lexington. The ball was held in the long room of the court-house, where the greater part of the night was passed with becoming hilarity, and without the occurrence of a single unpleasant circumstance to mar the enjoyment of the company.

The next morning, the troop started for Raleigh.

We cannot, on this occasion, refrain from expressing a hope and belief, that, although North-Carolina may not exhibit as much magnificence as some of her sister states that are more favored by the bounty of commerce, she may yet present to the delighted eyes of her distinguished visiter, two of the most gratifying sights the Union could offer: we mean the Statue of *Washington* and the small troop of cavalry which was raised on that soil where germinated the tree of Liberty—of that Liberty which he and his great compatriot nurtured with their blood, and still protect by the deathless influence of their example.

THE RESULT.

The long contest is now at an end; and, as good republicans, the friends of each candidate should quietly submit to the will of the majority.

For ourselves, we frankly own that we have lost the candidate of our choice; but still the result is a glorious triumph of principle. In this state, in particular, the friends of Gen. Jackson have great cause of self-gratulation. They have put down the odious and dangerous system of *caucusing*, and redeemed the character of North Carolina from the charge of being led and controled by the influence of Virginia. In this good work, many of the friends of Mr. Adams have given their hearty aid and co-operation.

It will be held in recollection, that, after the withdrawal of Mr. Calhoun, the candidates on the *People's Ticket* were supported on the principle that they should vote for either Jackson or Adams—the one of the two who seemed to have the greater number of friends in the state. As the election approached, it was distinctly ascertained that the friends of Gen. Jackson were the most numerous; it therefore became necessary, that the People's Ticket should declare their vote. Like honest men, and true republicans, they faithfully discharged the high trust reposed in them. It was witnessed at the time, with much regret, that some of the friends of Mr. Adams lost sight of the *principle* at stake, and went over to the other side. We are not now disposed to call the consistency of their conduct in question; the contest is over, and we leave it to themselves to settle it with their own notions of propriety. On the other hand, we may be permitted to remark that the friends of Mr. Adams who stuck to the cause, have now the gratification of seeing that they have not only gained their *man*, but also the PRINCIPLE for which they were contending.

Complete success is but seldom the lot of mortals: now the friends of Gen. Jackson, it is true, have lost their man; but let them still rejoice, for they have gained their cause—they have been mainly instrumental in putting down the most dangerous system that ever crept into a free government—the system of *caucusing*.—The triumph is as complete, (as to that point) in the civil contest, as the battle of New Orleans was in military warfare. And, as the question is at an end, the friends of Gen. Jackson should now emulate the example of their illustrious favorite—they should tender to Mr. Adams the hand of friendship and support. For ourselves, we can say, that during the whole contest, we have urged nothing against the character of Mr. Adams: on the contrary, we bore testimony to his worth and talents. We always thought, and still think, that he will make a safe President: that, under his guidance, the national ship will glide along smoothly and prosperously in the course towards its high destinies.

In addition to this view of the subject, the friends of Gen. Jackson have yet another source of satisfaction: Their favorite candidate has been placed in the chair of the Vice Presidency, almost without opposition.

It was a maxim among the Romans, in the best days of their Republic, freely to oppose, during it pendency, any question not liked; but when once adopted by the constitutional power, then to give to it a generous and liberal support. We are certain the friends of Gen. Jackson will act on this republican maxim. We did all in our power to promote the success of the man of our choice; we did so, because we conscientiously believed that his great services to the nation, his high character abroad and home, his stern integrity, and sterling talents, gave him claims to the first office in the Republic, superior to those of either of his competitors. But the constitutional powers have elevated another; and, to Mr. Adams, we yield our humble support, so long as his measures appear to us to be wise and proper.

OUR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The termination of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives, has left some of our representatives in a predicament which, it is supposed, they did not anticipate. As heretofore understood, the course they had marked out for themselves was, to vote for Mr. Crawford the first one or two ballottings, and then come over to the choice of the state—not dreaming that the question would be settled on the first ballot. Fortune, however, has determined that they should not have this chance of a double course—their only vote was for the *caucus* candidate. This course of our *representatives*, involves a question of vital importance. It is not so much who they voted for, as it is, Can a member of congress be a *true representative* when he pays no respect to the opinions and wishes of his constituents, but sets them at defiance, and follows his own notions or prejudices? Our government is a *representative* one; that is, inasmuch as it would be inconvenient for the *People* themselves to meet together to transact business, they choose agents to go forward, and act for them—to *represent* them; or, in other words, to do what they (the people) themselves would do were they present acting in proper person. Now can these agents, or members, be true and faithful, when they disregard the voice of the people, and pursue a directly opposite course? Certainly not. They not only set the people at defiance, but also trample on the very fundamental principle of our free institutions! If a member of Congress feels scruples of conscience against carrying the wishes of his *constituents* into effect, instead of setting them at nought, his true course would be to say to his constituents, "I do not think as you do; my conscience, my pride, my former engagements, will not suffer me to execute your wishes; I therefore resign my station, in order that you may have an opportunity of choosing some other person, who can *truly represent* you." This was the course that *William B. Giles*, of Virginia, and *David Stone*, of this state, pursued, a few years since, when they had the misfortune to differ in opinion with their constituents. It is the course that every true republican ought to pursue: he ought either to execute the wishes of his constituents himself, or give them an opportunity of choosing other agents that would execute them.

Although those two great men, Mr. Giles and Gov. Stone, were secure in their seats in the U. States' senate for several years, yet they disdained to occupy situations where they could not think and act in accordance with the sentiments of their constituents. Even in Great Britain, Members of Parliament dare not go contrary to the *declared* sentiments of their constituents. When in our country *representatives* are permitted, with impunity, to set themselves in opposition to public opinion, we may consider that the time is come when our republican institutions are undergoing a great change.

Gen. *John Cocke*, one of the present members of Congress from Tennessee, is at this time, and has been since their quarrel during the last war, a bitter personal enemy of Gen. Jackson; yet, in the late vote in the House of Representatives, he openly gave his vote for Gen. Jackson as President. How do you account for this? Answer: Gen. Cocke knew that the voice of his constituents was for Jackson; and, as a *true representative*, he thought it his duty to carry their wishes into effect. This is the true republican doctrine; but this is not the course pursued by 11 of the members of N. Carolina. The only two of our members, who thought proper to pay any respect to the will of their constituents, were Mr. *Conner*, and Mr. *Vance*.

Messrs. Gales & Son, in applauding the course of the 10 members from North Carolina, who voted for Mr. Crawford in contempt of their constituents, takes occasion to say of the two who respected the voice of the state, that they "fainted by the way." If we judge from the indications already given, the Messrs. Gales', as well of Washington as of Raleigh, are not only "fainting by the way," but are actually *turning back!!*

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

We learn, from a circular of the committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of Gen. La Fayette on his arrival in Raleigh, that the Gen. would leave Washington City soon after the 22d February (Washington's birth day) and would come by way of Norfolk, and arrive in Raleigh early in March.

Such arrangements have been made, both at Raleigh and Fayetteville, for the reception of this illustrious compatriot of Washington, as do honor to the taste and munificence of the citizens of those towns: And, indeed, the whole state appears emulous to honor and respect the old veteran.

HYPERBOLE—Piracy, Slave Trade.

Mr. *Tazewell*, of the United States Senate, in his speech on the bill for the "suppression of Piracy," makes use of the following beautiful, but, in our opinion, inappropriate figure: "In the scale of moral beauty, the vilest wretch who haunts Cape Antonio, prowling for rapine, and delighting in blood, compared with the slave-trader who trafics on the coast of Africa, is as Hyperion to a Satyr: he stands as a pure angel of light to the foulest demon of darkness."

The slave-trader purchases his cargo of slaves from the Africans themselves: the slaves are deprived of *liberty*, it is true; but their *lives* are carefully preserved. On the other hand, the Pirates who haunt Cape Antonio, indiscriminately murder every soul on board of the vessels captured. We learn, from documents to be relied on, that, out of 12 vessels recently taken by the Pirates in the West Indies, not one soul was permitted to escape—all inhumanly massacred. Yet Mr. T. calls these Pirates "angels of light" compared with the slave-trader. Old Satan himself might, with as much propriety, be called "an angel of light!"

SOUTH-AMERICA.

CARACAS, DEC. 8.

By letters from Bogota, of the 6th Oct. we have received a confirmation of intelligence published in our 81st number, which is as follows:

"The Chilian squadron has captured the Spanish line of battle ship Asia, and a brig of war, proceeding from Spain.

"Our squadron entered the port of Callao, burnt the frigate Ceres, and captured 7 other vessels.

"Six hundred horses, which the enemy possessed in the neighborhood of Lima, have fallen into our hands. In consequence of these disasters, the Spaniards have evacuated Lima.

"The Peruvian campaign may be said to be concluded, since a happy commencement must produce a favourable issue."

A Miss Eames, aged 18, lately died, in England, in consequence of a fright from having a spider thrown on her, which crept down her neck.

"OSMYNA" most certainly does "find favor in our sight," and shall find a choice corner of our next week's paper devoted to her service: nothing but pre-occupancy excludes her from our columns this day.

Married,

In Stokes county, on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. Eli Caruthers, Nathaniel Boyden, Esq. to Miss Ruth Martin, daughter of Hugh Martin, Esq. of Stokes county.

In Wilkes county, on the 10th ult. by the Rev. R. Foster, Col. George Bower, of Ashe county, to Miss Nancy Bryan, daughter of John Bryan, Esq.

In this County, on Thursday the 10th instant, by John March, Esq. Mr. Jacob Ribelin, of Lexington, Davidson county, to Miss Nancy Smith, daughter of Col. Casper Smith.

In Davidson county, by William W. Wiseman, Esq. on Thursday evening the 3rd instant, Mr. Levi Trantham to Miss Nancy Cunningham, both of that county.

On Sunday the 6th inst. in Davidson County, by Andrew Swicegood, Esq. Mr. Jonathan Williams to Miss Susan Young, daughter of Mr. Barney Young.

At the house of Mr. George Jones of Rutherford county, on the 1st February, Ambrose Mills, Esq. of that county, to Miss Nancy Jones of Wilkes county.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Feb. 10.

Cotton, 15 a 16½; flour, fine, 4¾ a 4½; superfine, 4½ to 5; wheat, new 80 a 85 ct.; whiskey, 32½ a 85; peach brandy, 40 a 45; apple do. 40 to 45; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turks Island, 65 75 per bush.; molasses, 28 a 30; sugar, muscovado, 8 a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 17 a 20; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 90 a 92½; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 32 a 33; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3½ a 3½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

By Saturday's Mail.

RALEIGH, FEB. 22.

We have not heard as yet, with certainty, on what day Gen. *La Fayette* will leave Washington city on his southern excursion. We perceive by the Alexandria papers, that he was expected to dine with his masonic brethren in that place, on yesterday, the 21st inst. *Register.*

WASHINGTON, FEB. 18.

The Senate will meet on the 4th of March next, for the despatch of Public business. It is summoned by a Circular Letter from the President of the United States, addressed to the several Members, including those who are understood to have been already appointed to supply vacancies occurring in that body, on that day. *Journal.*

The only fact, concerning the composition of the next Cabinet which rumor presents to us in a probable shape, is this: that the six New England States, as represented here, have spontaneously waived any claim they might be supposed to have had, to furnish a member of the Cabinet of the President Elect.

Nat. Intelligencer 17th ult.

National Industry.—The two facts we are now about to state are of infinitely more interest to the statesman and the patriot, and vastly more auspicious of an increase than the facts stated in the above paragraph, however interesting they may be:

1. Within twenty miles round the City of Boston, there are now annually made *forty thousand pieces of* Flannel, each piece containing 46 yards. [The largest quantity of the same article ever *imported* in any one year, was 55,000 pieces.]

2. Not a vessel now leaves the port of Baltimore (and we presume this to be true of other ports) for South American ports, which does not carry, of part of her cargo, *American Manufactures of Cotton* to the value of *from ten to twenty thousand dollars.* *Nat. Intell.*

NEW YORK, FEB. 16.

The ship Spartan, captain Carman, arrived last night, from Havre, via Dartmouth, in 32 days. London papers to the evening of the 5th were furnished.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Yesterday, when it was ascertained that the deficiency in the stock of cotton in the Kingdom, was 150,000 bags less than last year, a most animated and extensive demand immediately took place; the scene of confusion was so great that the quantity actually sold is estimated at from 5000 to 8000 bags, chiefly E. India descriptions. The advance here is 1-4 to 1-2 per lb.

It is currently reported in the city, that the recognition of the South American States by Great Brittain is to be immediately followed by a similar acknowledgement of their independence by France.

Greece.—The fortress of Patras is completely invested by Gen. Colocotroni, by 7,000 men, and 12 Spezziot vessels cut off all communication by sea. The Turkish garrison were few and all furnished, and was expected to capitulate. A plan was preparing for storming the place in a few days, and the possession of it will be of vast importance to the Greeks, as this is the only port through which an invading army could threaten the Morea from the sea.

The news of the victory of November 12th, over the Egyptian fleet off Candia, was confirmed from every quarter: three men of war were burned, and thirty transports taken. The prisoners were treated with humanity.

Lord Guilford, as head of the Greek University at Corfu, has adopted the garb of Socrates, and has ordered the adoption of the ancient costume among the students.

NEW YORK, FEB. 17

We are at length enabled to announce the total defeat of the Spanish army in Peru. This agreeable news is brought by the schooner Weymouth, from Carthagena; at which place, as well as at Chagres and Panama, great rejoicings had taken place. Besides the Venezuela, Colombian frigate, mentioned below, the brig Aspasia, of this port, was taken up and despatched to England with the intelligence. She left Carthagena on the 14th of January, for London. *Com. Adv.*

A *White Owl*, measuring 4 1-2 feet from point to point of its wings, was shot within three miles of Hagerstown, Md. on Wednesday, the 16th ult.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th inst. a bay horse, about fifteen hands high, nine or ten years old. He had on him a bridle, saddle and saddle-bags. The saddle-bags contained a full suit of black clothes, together with several other small articles; any person who will give me information respecting the said horse, so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

M. W. MOORE.

Salisbury, Feb. 28, 1825. 3t49

Tailoring.

THE subscriber having removed his establishment from the town of Salisbury, to Cabarrus county, six miles west of Concord, and half a mile south-east from Poplar Tent church, has prepared and opened a shop there for carrying on the *Tailoring Business*, in all its various branches; having a correspondent in the city of Philadelphia, he will receive, at short intervals, all the latest and most approved fashions from the northern cities; and will warrant his work to be executed in the most durable and workmanlike style. He solicits the custom of the citizens of Cabarrus; and assures them that his best exertions shall be devoted to their service.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Feb. 23, 1825. 3t49p

Carriage Making Business.

NATHAN BROWN respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in that town on Main-street, opposite Mr. Hargrave's store, where he will be glad to receive orders in the *Carriage Making Business:* all kind of repairs will be done on short notice, and liberal terms.

Windsor Chair Making

Will also be carried on by him in the above named shop, in its various branches, and most moderate style.

All orders, in either Carriage Making, or Windsor Chair Making, will be thankfully received, and faithfully executed, by the public's most humble servant,

6t51 NATHAN BROWN.

Lexington, Davidson co. Feb. 25, 1825.

LOOK OUT FOR

Bennet Soloman and Sally Gouger.

A FEW days since, Bennet Soloman left his wife with three small children, in the county of Cabarrus, near to Millgrove, without any apparent earthly support. It is believed, beyond a doubt, that he has seduced a young woman by the name of Sally Gouger, to elope with him, as she has not been seen in this place since Soloman's elopement. Said Solloman is, as to stature, of diminutive size; round face, short neck, light coloured hair, of soft speech, of suspicious look, and down cast countenance when interrogated, and tallow complected, had on when he went from here, a blue broadcloth coat, and a red striped plaid cloak, and is extremely fond of a gun; hates to work, but is fond of women, shad-fish and cider. Said Soloman went off in my debt, $125, or thereabouts, 35 of which was lent money, and $15 of which was for security money. It is, by some, supposed that he will secrete himself in the county of Montgomery, where his father and some of his relatives live. He personally took care to collect his Miss Sally Gouger's dowry before they left this place. I am not the only sufferer; he owes a great many others in this county. I would be truly thankful to any person that would give me any information by sending a few lines to the Post Office in this place, North Carolina, Cabarrus county, Concord, so that I can find where he has secreted himself; and also thankful to the editors of papers in this state, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, to insert the above, and in so doing they will sympathize with his unfortunate wife and children, and myself, a poor, unfortunate, old man.

JOHN B. SKELINGTON.

January 26, 1825. 3t49

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT $2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1	Prize of 500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is	$500
1 do.	$300 (Family Coach)	is	300
1 do.	$250 (Gig)	is	250
1 do.	$180 (do.)	is	180
1 do.	$130 (do.)	is	130
2 do.	$100 (side Board and Cotton Saw Gin	is	200
2 do.	$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2 do.	$20 ([illegible])	is	40
3 do.	$14 (a set of Tables)	is	42
2 do.	$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3 do.	$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is	30
1 do.	$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
10 do.	$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is	60
10 do.	$5 (Hats)	is	50
1 do.	$4 (Candlestand)	is	4
1 do.	$3 (do.)	is	3
20 do.	$3 (do.)	is	60
300 do.	$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is	600
431 do.	$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.	is	431
793			$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

Taken up and committed

TO the jail in Morganton, Burke county, N. C. on the 6th day of December, 1824, a negro fellow, who says his name is *John*; he is about six feet high, not very black, and is about sixty or sixty-five years old: says he belongs to a Mrs. Jones, in Warren county, N. C. Any person having a legal claim to said negro, is desired to come forward, pay charges, and take him away—otherwise he will be sold as the law directs.

JOHN McGUIRE, *Jailor.*

Jan. 1825. 3t47

Indictments

For assault and battery, for sale at this Office.

The Muse.

FROM THE NEW-YORK MINERVA.

JOY AND SORROW.

Joy kneels at morning's rosy prime,
In worship to the rising sun;
But sorrow loves the calmer time,
When the day-god his course hath run.
When night is on her shadowy car,
Pale Sorrow wakes while Joy doth sleep,
And guided by the evening star,
She wanders forth to muse and weep.

Joy loves to cull the summer flower
And wreath it round his happy brow;
But when the dark autumnal hour
Hath laid the leaf and blossom low;
When the frail bud hath lost its worth,
And Joy hath dashed it from his crest,
Then Sorrow takes it from the earth,
To wither on her withered breast.

THE TIDE OF TIME.

Through sunny plains and vallies green,
Yon silver streamlet winds its way;
While on its banks fresh flow'rs are seen,
That, smiling, seem to woo its stay.

It must not stay—the current's force
Forbid it here to find repose;
But onward still it takes its course,
And sadly murmurs as it goes.

Upon its polish'd breast no more
Sweet flow'rs their breathing perfume shed,
Its path is now the rocky shore,
Its final rest the Ocean's bed.

Thus down the stream of Time we glide,
From youth and joy to age and pain;
We cannot check the ceaseless tide,
Or bid hope's blossoms bud again.

Yet let us calmly meet our doom;
'Twere better far that hearts should sever,
When love and truth together bloom,
Than linger till they fade forever.

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

REMARKS ON SCOLDING.

Having reproved male scolds, I shall correct the female—the worst severely, the best mildly. *Furies* are monsters, that not only scold, but kill. Their number is small, in the usual course of nature, but great in some popular tumults. In the French revolution they equalled male demons in furnishing the guillotines, and carried human heads on pikes? France has disowned them long ago; and in this country they were never known; therefore a further decription is needless.

Termagants do not murder, but are very formidable in their fits of rage: striking, kicking, clawing, biting; applying canes, whips, stones—whatever comes to hand. Some even *flog their husbands!* One of this kind was the famous *Xantippe*, rib of the celebrated Philosopher *Socrates*. She often belaboured his lean ribs. One time she did, after a dreadful volley of curses, empty a ———— on his head; to which the good man replied, I *expected a heavy shower after such loud thunder!*

Some of these decided their disputes by *boxing*. They strip to the middle, and bruise each other bravely, especially when heated by cordials. Half a century ago, I saw such combats in *London*. They did not, however, fight for public applause; nor had *gentlemen for bottle holders*, as the famous male champions on the public stages.

Few ladies inflict severe manual scolding; some, however, have been sued for such abuse to their servants. The irascible often box ears, pull hair, wring noses, pinch, especially in hysteric fits.

Women that scold with their tongues only, are of different species.

Brawlers scold loudly, frequently, and for hours at a time; in their nightly fits they keep a whole neighborhood awake. Soloman said, "*It is better to dwell in the corner of the house top than with a brawling woman in a wide house. Prov. 21, c. 9.* Some of these hold out till the last moment, as if their tongues were made of iron.

Grumblers. These seldom make use of harsh words, but are continually ill humoured, fretful about trifles, displeased with all about them. One of this character frequently teased a clergyman with complaints against her husband, and required his interference. One time, on coming to the house, he desired her to tell all her grievances in his presence. She told a great many, and the husband made no reply. He then said, your husband must be a very good natured man, for he said not a word in answer all this time! That, said she, is the very thing which grieves me; for if he loves me, he would think it worth while to answer.

Whimsical Scolds. These are like *April weather*, seldom the same for one day: some lovely as the sun beams on a bed of hyacynths one hour; and the next, grim as a dark cloud rattling a shower of hail-stones!

Mute Scolds. The vulgar of these, shake their fists, loll out their tongues, and spit in the face of their enemies. Ladies show all the angry passions as clearly, by knitting their eye-brows, turning up their noses, pressing their lips, looking stern, or ironical. Nay, the adepts in this art can, by the vibrations of their fans, say, '*Madam I despise you.*' *Ladies of Ambassadors* have by this dumb show set their husbands at serious quarrels, and broke off national treaties for peace!

I shall in my last, give some remedies for the cure of scolds, both male and female. AN OLD SWEDE.

If the instructions and ordinances of Religion are calculated, in any degree, to promote the happiness or alleviate the sorrows of our race, who can repress the zeal or obstruct the efforts of Christian benevolence to spread their blessed influence far and wide? Much more emphatically we may ask, if they are not known to be a curse, who will oppose an experiment, by which the temporal happiness and the eternal well-being of man may be secured, and by which the utmost that can be lost is a little heap of glittering dust? Promptness is indispensable to success in any undertaking, and in none more than in the interchange of benevolent offices between fellow travellers through the narrow but tearful wilderness of this world.

By Authority.

An Act, in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act to amend the Ordinances and Acts of Congress for the government of the Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan be, and they are hereby, authorized to divide said Territory into townships, and incorporate the same, or any part thereof; to grant, define, and regulate the privileges thereof; and to provide by law for the election of all such township and Corporation officers, as may be designated within the same.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all county officers within said Territory shall be hereafter elected by the qualified electors residing in said county, and such time and place, and in such manner, as the said Governor and Legislative Council may from time to time direct: *Provided,* That nothing in this section contained shall authorize the electors aforesaid, to elect any Judge of any Court of Record, or Clerk thereof, or any Sheriff, or Judge of Probate, or Justice of the Peace. And that so much of the ordinance of Congress, passed July thirteenth, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, and of the laws of the United States, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this section, and as regard the Michigan Teritory, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the said Territory shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the said Legislative Council, shall appoint, all other civil officers in said Territory, except such as are appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the same. And the Governor of said Territory shall have power to fill all vacancies in the offices required to be nominated by him, which may happen during the recess of the said Legislative Council, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the qualified electors of said Territory shall, at their next and every subsequent election for members of their Legislative Council, choose, by ballot, eight persons, having the qualifications of electors, in addition to the number now authorized; and the names of the twenty-six persons, so elected, shall be transmitted by the Governor of said Territory, to the President of the United States, immediately after said election, who shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, appoint, therefrom, thirteen persons; which thirteen persons shall compose the Legislative Council, any nine of whom shall form a quorum to transact business; and all vacancies occurring in said Council, shall be filled in the same manner, from the list transmitted as aforesaid. The members of the said Legislative Council shall receive three dollars each per day, during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars for every twenty miles in going to and returning therefrom, in full compensation for their services; which shall be paid by the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That appeals and writs of error shall lie, from the decision of the highest Judicial Tribunal of said Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, and do lie and are taken from the Circuit Courts of the United States, where the amount in controversy shall exceed one thousand dollars, which shall be ascertained by evidence satisfactory to the Court allowing the appeal.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted.* That not less than two Judges of the Supreme or Superior Court of said Territory, shall hereafter hold a Court to transact the business of said Court.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any ordinance or law of the United States as contravenes the provisions of this act, so far as respects the Territory of Michigan, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

H. CLAY,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President Senate pro tempore.

Washington, Feb. 5th, 1825.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

Book Store.
ALLEMONG & LOCKE,

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of *Books* from Philadelphia, among which are the following works:

LAW.

Laws U. States, 5 vols.	Hickmore on lunacy
Study of the law	Ingersoll's digest
Jacob's law dictionary	Montague on partnership
Booth on actions	Newland on contracts
Tidd's practice	Kyd on awards
Bradley on distresses	Taunton's reports
Swift's evidence	Landlord & Tenant
Roberts on fraud	Burlansangue's law
Jacob's law	Long on sales
Hardress's reports	Law of lien and carrier
Powell on mortgages	Starkie's reports
Vesey's reports, 5 vols.	Pleas in equity
Kidd on bills	Archbold's practice
Lawyer's guide	" in pleading
Toller on executions	" in criminal pleading
Schoole & Laffreys reports	Starkie's pleading
Stephen's on pleading	Maddock's chancery
Field's Blackstone	Phillip's evidence
Adams on ejectment	Hoffman's practice
" law of lien	Blackstone
" of carriers	Chitty's criminal law
Bingham on infancy	Moore's index
Montague on lien	Shepherd's touchstone
Espenasse on evidence	Salkeld's reports
Beccaria on crimes	Cooper's Justinian
Tomlin's index	Roper on legacies
Paley on agency	Stephens on pleading.
Powel on contracts	

MEDICINE.

Thomas' domestic medicine	Swediam on syphillis
	Hamilton on purgatives
Armstrong on fever	Bell's anatomy
Hunter on the blood	Blackall on dropsies
Murray's materia medica	Paris pharmacopia
Bailies' morbid anatomy	Hall on disorders
Bell on ulcers	American dispensatory
Bateman's synopsis	Saunders on the eye
Bancroft on fever	" on the ear
Averill's surgery	Bell on wounds
Fordice on fever	Essay on yellow fever
Thomas's practice	Hawship on rectum
Lenac on the chest	Duncan on consumption
Cooper's surgery	Parmela on teeth
Richrand's physiology	Bell's dissections
Hooper's dictionary	Accum on vegetable poisons.
Pharmacopia U. States	
Phillip's inquiry	

RELIGIOUS.

Buck's theological dictionary	Marrow of the church
	Christian world
Cooper's sermons	Boston's fourfold state
Bradley's do.	Brown's catechism
Harmony of the evangelists	Paley's theology
	Dodridge on regeneration
Brown's bible dictionary	
Edward's on affection	Jenk's devotion
Fordyce's sermons	Baxter's call
Belfrey's addresses	Back's works
Proudfit's works	Chalmer's sermons
Saint's rest	Brown's divinity
Rise and progress	Blair's sermons
Pilgrim's progress	Josephus' works
Conversations on the Bible	Bibles
	Testaments
Christian morals	Watt's hymns
White's remains	Prayer books, and various other works.
Erskin's sermons	

VARIETY.

Butler's Hudibras	Say's political economy
Ely's synopsis	Rollin's ancient history
Carpenter's guide	Lacon
Kennett's antiquities	Ovid's metamorphoses
Arts of war	Smith's wealth of nations
Classical dictionary	Thompson's seasons
Gibson's surveying	Hall's communion
Milton's works	Federalist
Marriage ceremonies	Junius' letters
Plutarch's lives	Negotiations between Spain and U. States
Cook's oracle	
Darwin's zoonomia	Clarke on slavery
Chalmer's works	Life of Cowper
Political economy	Cowper's works
Ures' dictionary	Pindar's works
Ossian's poems	Views of Louisiana
Scott's Infantry	Italy by lady Morgan
Reid's works	France by do.
Sterne's works	United States and Great Britain
Hume's essays	
Hallam's middle age	Military dictionary
Hume's England	Europe after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle
Recollections of the peninsula	
Gillie's Greece	

With a general assortment of school books, Greek, Latin and English; a large variety of other books; the late novels, &c. all of which they offer at the Philadelphia retail prices. A discount will be made to library companies, &c.

Allemong & Locke

Have also on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of *Goods*, selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers and the public in general are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 18, 1825. '46

Wholesale Hat Store.

315 *King-street.*

ELI T. HOYT & CO.

HAVE lately received from New-York and Philadelphia, the largest and most extensive stock of *Hats* ever offered in this market, viz:

1000 real La Fayette Beaver Hats
1000 do. Castor do.
2000 do. water proof oval Roram
2000 common do.
800 dozen fine and coarse wool Hats
100 do. morocco Hats

Also, a complete assortment of Hat trimmings.

The above stock is all fresh, and will be sold very cheap; and they earnestly solicit their country friends and customers when in town, to call and examine for themselves.

Wanted, *Rabbit Skins*, in any quantity, in exchange for Hats; for which 37½ cents per doz. will be given.

Charleston, 1st February, 1825. 4t48

Boot and Shoe Establishment
REMOVED.

EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his *shoe-shop* from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 7t

Clock & Watch Repairing.

AARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of *Watches* and *Clocks*, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months.

He likewise will repair all kinds of *Gold* and *silver work*, in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal term.

He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1825. '46

The Co-Partnership

HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th inst. The settlement of the affairs devolves on *Charles F. V. Reeve*, to whom all persons indebted to the late firm of BRIDGWOOD & REEVE, will make payment.

THOMAS BRIDGWOOD,
CHARLES F. V. REEVE.

☞ The *China, Glass* and *Earthen-Ware business*, will be continued by CHARLES F. V. REEVE, on his own account, at his store, No 281 *King-Street*, opposite the Merchant's Hotel, who has received, by recent arrivals from Europe,

650 packages Liverpool and French *Wares*.
IN STORE.
30 cases New-York manufactured gilt and mahogany framed *Looking Glasses*.

Also, a general and extensive assortment of the most fashionable and improved patterns of *Crockery, China, Glass-Ware, &c.* suitable for town and country trade, which are now offered to the public on the most liberal terms.

☞ Country orders repacked safely, and at the shortest notice.

Charleston, January 10. 3mt55

Notice.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Seth Wade, late of Randolph county, deceased, bearing date the 3d day of June, A. D. 1824, to secure a certain debt due by him to Jesse Harper, I shall expose to public sale, for ready money, in the town of Ashborough, in Randolph county, on the 12th day of March next, a certain *Tract of Land*, granted by the State of Tennessee to the said Seth Wade, by grant No. 16453, on warrant number 2988, lying in Henry county, in the state of Tennessee, in the 12th surveyor's district, and in the 4th range and 8th section; containing 517½ acres, or thereabouts.

Also, all the right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in Equity, which the said Seth Wade had of, in and to the estate of Thomas Stillwell, late of Johnston county, deceased; and of, in and to a certain suit, pending in the Court of Equity for Randolph county, wherein the said Seth Wade was complainant, and Eleanor W. Stillwell and Philip Raiford, administratrix and administrator of the estate of said Thomas Stillwell, deceased, are defendants.

ALEXANDER GRAY, *Trustee, &c.*

13th February, 1825. 4t48

An Accommodation Passage
From Salisbury to Salem, and back again,

CAN be had, in a light covered two-horse wagon, with spring-seats, which the subscriber intends running, henceforward, between Salisbury and Salem. Having contracted for carrying the U. S. mail between those places, once a week, he will be enabled to take three passengers at a time, and convey them with ease and expedition, to and from the above places, when the mail is taken—which starts from Salisbury every *Friday* morning, before daylight, and arrives in Salem between 3 and 4 o'clock same day; and, after the Raleigh stage arrives there, returns that night to Mr. Smoot's, about twelve or thirteen miles; and arrives in Salisbury, by way of Lexington, on Saturday, about 2 o'clock. Passengers will be taken at 6¼ cents per mile; baggage at the usual rates. Application for passage can be made at the subscriber's *House of Entertainment*, in Salisbury; or at the Post Office in Salem.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1825. '45

$50 Reward
FOR CUT FINGER CAD,

WHO took himself off on Sunday the 30th of last month for Lexington (as he informed his comrades, I being from home) to see a Wife he claimed near there—But from his carrying all his best clothes, consisting of two Frock Coats, a blue and bottle green, also a blue close-bodied Coat, and several pair of nice pantaloons and waistcoats, together with a Dirk and Pistol he had procured to travel with, I have no doubt his object is to pass as a free man.

He is a yellow fellow of common size, bushy head of hair rather curled, with very large feet and hands, has lost the fore finger, of one of his hands (I believe his left.)

He was hired for most of the two last years to William Nichols, Esq. and worked at Chapel Hill and Lexington, which course may attempt to pass again as a hired fellow.

I will give $25 for the securing him in any Jail so that I can get him, and $50 if taken without the limits of this State, secured, &c.

JO. HAWKINS.

Raleigh, N. C. Feb 7. 2t47

Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their *STORE* in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. MURPHY & BROWN.

Concord, Sept. 1824. t49

☞ Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last.—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, *Executor.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 49

More good Beer!

THE subscriber has now supplied himself with hops and malt, in abundance, and of the best quality; which will enable him to brew any quantity of the best kind of *Malt Liquor*, commonly called "*strong beer.*" He now has on hand, two or three hundred gallons of the first quality of Beer, which is warranted to keep well; and which he will sell by the barrel, gallon, or smaller measure—at 25 cents per gallon, by the barrel; or 30 cents for a single gallon. He intends keeping a supply of this beer, and will be thankful for orders from a distance, for any quantity. THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1825. 3t47

New Supply of Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of *Goods*, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 1824. 6mt48

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

To the Public.

THE public is hereby notified, that a bond for six hundred dollars and upwards, purporting to be payable by me to Charles Wethero, was obtained fraudulently and without valid consideration. I am determined not to pay said bond or any part thereof.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, Feb. 9. 1824. 3t47

Cash Shop.

FOR sale, at the shop of the subscriber, a good, substantial *mail stage* body, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, at his coach-making shop, Salisbury.

SAM'L. LANDER.

Dec. 13, 1824.

Stick Gig, for Sale.

The subscriber has also for sale at his shop, a very good *stick gig*, almost new, with a first rate *harness* to it. I will also sell the gig very low.

Also, one other Gig, without harness, is for sale, very cheap, as above.

SAM'L. LANDER.

Dec. 13. '36

State of North-Carolina.
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sesisons, January Session, 1825. Aspasia Earle *versus* James H. Fergison: Original attachment levied on a wagon, one watch, and other articles.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State, ordered therefore that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there replevy plead or demur or judgment will be entered up against him, and the property condemned accordingly.

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of January, 1825.

6t49 ISAAC CRATON, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina,
DAVIDSON COUNTY

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, 1824. David Ensley, sen. *vs.* David Ensley, jr.: original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that advertisement be made six weeks, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson at the court-house in Lexington, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered acording to plantiff's demand.

6t48 D. MOCK, Cl'k.

State of North Carolina,
IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1824 James Henson *versus* James Huie: Original attachment returned levied on land. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that James Huie, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of our court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday of February, 1825, and plead, or the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

R. SIMONTON, Cl'k.

Price adv. $4. 3mt50

State of North-Carolina,
IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Fall term, 1824: Joseph Byars and James Kerr, *vs.* Alfred D. Kerr and William Kerr. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Kerr, one of the defendants in this case, is an inhabitant of another state it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, unless the aforesaid William Kerr appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said complainant's bill judgment will be taken, pro confesso, against him, and heard ex parte.

6t61 JOHN N. HART, C. M. C. E.

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury.

JA. FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28